## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1897. Notary Public.

daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SPECIAL VISITORS' HOURS.

Visitors to the fair are invited to Inspect the unexcelled newspaper facilities of The Bee. In order, however that there may be no confusion they will be asked to accommodate themselves to the following hours: The press room on the ground floor of The Bee building and opening upon the west side of the court will be open to the public between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 each afternoon. The composing room on the sixth floor, entered through room 600, will be open to the public each afternoon from 4 o'clock to 5. No one who visits the State fair should go away without seeing the finest newspaper plant in this part of the country.

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. THE BEE BUILDING.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist supon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

President McKinley seems to be comthe installment plan.

to the public tonight. Ak-Sar-Ben crowds ought to be dupli-

cated by the exposition next year every week that the great show is open.

Section 22 has had enough free advertising to make the most accomplished sensational actress turn green with envy.

the bankrupt Spanish government.

beat the house.

Practice makes perfect. The improve- The India mints were closed to the un most noticeable.

the republican county ticket is so brisk. Douglas county republicans have seldom been in better condition to make a winning local fight than now.

The State fair attendance is a pretty from this standpoint Nebraska is in better shape than it has been for years.

Under modern medical science the yellow fever scare has come to resemble the dog whose bark is worse than his bite. There are numerous contagious diseases fatalities are many times those of yellow

Russia promises to have a little surof wheat for export to other countries in the market of the world, as the Mex which depend in whole or in part on foreign supply. That does not look as if American presperity were founded on starvation, in the czar's dominions at

The verdict brought in by the coroner's jury over the victims of the Santa Fe wreck blames the railroad company for not properly equipping its stations. This censure must be very trying to the railway officials. When a coroner's jury wants to bring in a grand stand verdict it always blames the company, but neglects to specify the particular agents of the company who should did to arrest the fall of it during the popocratic parties could keep the silver be held responsible.

there is no reason for exacting bonds from that its restoration would do so.

agreed to make good. note from which he has derived no bene- will realize only disappointment. fit, but if the note is sued on courts will not relieve the endorser or allow him to SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF SENTIMENT repudiate his obligation or bear the bank by fictitions transfers of property.

The city of Omaha looks to the suremoney embezzled by Bolln, and its claim should be prosecuted as vigorously as would be that of a bank on a note endorsed by responsible parties. The power of the court should be invoked to was not procured for Wettling, one of show.-Lincoln Journal. his crime. It is disagreeable to be compelled to talk so plainly, but the duty to do so can not be shirked by any honest newspaper that has the public welfare at

NOT ALL FOR ANNEXATION.

The acceptance of the annexation treaty by the Hawaiian senate was a foregone conclusion, but the action of that body did not represent the desire of all the Hawaiian people or even, there is reason to believe, of a majority of them. The probability is that practically the entire native population is opposed to annexation, the Japanese certainly are and now there is information that the Portuguese are hostile to it, apprehending that it would result in depriving them of civil rights they now enjoy. These three elements of the population constitute a majority and if it be assumed that they are unanimous against resented the wish of a minority. Indeed, it is probably the fact that it represents a very small minority of the peo- | fied with the way in which General Lee ple of Hawaii, though it may be true that this minority has most of the wealth duties of his position. It is said that Making Hay While Popueracy Shines of the islands.

The anti-annexationists will endeavor to demonstrate their strength before the neeting of the American congress and make no more serious mistake than to annex a people against their will. The pelled to take his summer vacation on present indications are that those in this country who are opposed to annexation will find valuable assistance in com-When it comes to street pageants—just baiting this scheme from the anti-anlook at the one that Omaha will present nexationists of Hawaii, if the great American principle of respecting the will of the majority shall be recognized in this matter.

REOPENING THE INDIA MINTS. It appears to be the impression in India hat the government may reopen the mints of that country and there has been a slight advance in the price of the rupee in Bombay. What ground there is for And the Omaha police continue to dis- this impression, in India or elsewhere, is play their utter inability to cope with the not apparent, since there has been no thieves, thugs and crooks who infest the intimation from any one in authority of a proposed or contemplated change from existing conditions and it is well Money is eager for investment, but it known that public sentiment in England demands a pretty big risk indemnity be- is very strongly opposed to any. Neverfore it will venture into the bonds of theless, European bimetallists and Amer ican silverites profess to believe that the mints of India will be opened to the free The next thing the new chief will de- and unlimited coinage of silver and they tail a policeman to stand guard over think this would be an important gain every automatic skin-game gambling for the cause of bimetallism. That such machine to see that the players do not would be the result is as doubtful as it is doubtful whether the mints will be opened.

ment from year to year in the decora- restricted coinage of silver by an act of tions, illuminations and pageants in the India legislative council passed June Omaha under the great Ak-Sar-Ben is 26, 1893. The immediate effect of this action was to cause a heavy drop in the price of silver, which within four days No wonder competition for places on fell 51/2 pence per ounce. The action of the India council was vigorously de nounced by the British bimetallists. In July, however, there came a reaction in the silver market and the rise was sus tained during that month and August Then came the repeal of the purchasing good sign of the times. When the gate clause of the Sherman act of 1890 and receipts are counted they will show that the price of silver began to fall again. S far as India silver coin was concerne the closing of the mints had a beneficial effect. The rupee, which at the time the mints were closed was worth between 14% pence and 15 pence, has since remained fixed at about that value and has at times been worth nearly 16 peace. Its that prevail all the year round whose price now is considerably above the commercial value of the bullion in it. As was recently pointed out by the London Times, with the reopening of the mint the artificial value of the rupes would plus of not less than 8,000,000 quarters of course disappear. It would be worth ican dollar is, only what it was worth to melt up. Unless the reopening of the mints raised the price of silver bullion it would depreclate rupees, thereby causing a great loss to the holders of obligations payable in them. Moreover, un less the reopening of the India mints should have the effect of raising the price of silver bullion it would be disastrous Chronicle has turned an amazing sumboth to India government finance and t trade between India and gold standard countries. Now the probability is that the free and unlimited coinage of silver in India would no more avail to raise the

market price of the metal now than it

TAXPATERS MUST BE PROTECTED. 1893. The reopening of the India mints demand desperate remedies and this When a man goes on the bond of a would create no greater demand for sil- only diustrates the desperate straits into custodian of public funds he must not ver from that source than there was be- which the suver paganda has fallen. he allowed to shirk the responsibility fore the mints were closed, and if then

zling treasurers, they must not expect near future. We cannot see in what post porting Tammany corruption in New the taxpayers to bear losses which they sible way such action could be of any York, benefit to the government, the business The relations of bondsmen to the pub- interests of the country, or the people, lie are precisely the same as the relation but on the contrary it is perfectly obviof endorsers on notes to the banks that our that it would be hurtful to all at this loan money on commercial paper. It time. It is entirely safe to say that may be a hardship on the endorser to those who are hoping for assistance to be compelled to pay an accommodation the cause of bimetallism in this direction

It is time for the people of Lincoln to government building at the exposition. begin thinking about an exhibit at the exposition. There is no doubt that this city ties on the Bolla bond to replace the can profit largely by taking part in the big show. Some people even go so far as to say that we can reap more advantage from the coming of visitors from outside the state than Omaha itself. This is probably stretching the point, but there is no doubt in the world that a large number of the visitors prevent tampering with witnesses or will come to the capital city, and a good other interference with the city's case, exhibit will be sure to stimulate a heavy It is inexplicable why an attachment travel in this direction during the entire

the city's experts, when he was served. It is refreshing to note that the people with his subpoens, in view of the known of Lincoln are finally waking up to the fact that he was on the point of leaving fact that the Transmississippi Exposition the city and state. It is a positive promises to benefit their city almost as scandal that this witness has been re- much as Omaha. Up to the present time cently seen almost in the arms of At- Lincoln has looked on indifferently as if torney Frank Ransom, whose relations the exposition were a foreign enterprise. to the principal surety are well known. Lincoln papers have lost few opportuni-It may be proper for the Bolln bonds- ties to make jibes at Omaha and its colosmen to set up every possible defense to sal undertaking and to encourage everyavoid payment, but they should no more one who attempted to obstruct or decry be allowed to defeat the ends of justice it. In the legislature the opponents of than the parties who sought by jury-fix- the exposition bill derived no little aid ing to save Bollm from the penalty of and comfort from the Lancaster delegation, and through their help succeeded in tying the state appropriation up with hampering strings. It was due largely to the animus of Lincoln that many legislative members took such a narrow view of a great enterprise from which

Nebraska had so much to gain. The change of sentiment in Lincoln is significant as indicating that the people throughout Nebraska are gradually realizing the vast and far-reaching scope of the exposition. It indicates the conversion of former enemies of the exposition to the ranks of its friends. It indicates that all sections of Nebraska will take full advantage of the opportunity offered by the exposition to advertise their resources and attract population and capi-

RETENTION OF GENERAL LEE. The desire of President McKinley that General Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to annexation the action of the senate rep- Cuba, shall continue to represent the United States at Havana, evidences the fact that the president is entirely satishas performed the difficult and delicate Mr. McKinley has been greatly im-

pressed with the ability and tact displayed by the consul general and felt How often have we smitten the fable which that under the existing conditions it the promise is that they will make a strong showing—one that will not fail inexperienced man. The country will and inexperienced man. The country will good that he can do and not for \$500 or arms, however, and when they were secretly arms, however, and however, arms, however, arms, however, and however, however, arms, however, however, however, however, however, howe strong showing—one that will not fall inexperienced man. The country will often have we have we have we have we have we have to make an impression upon all Ameri- heartly approve the judgment of the strong and that he can do and not for \$500 or arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the judgment of the \$1,500 a speech. The fallie will not die. A aided—as they probably are in the proposition of the proposition of the strong and when they were secretly approve the judgment of the strong and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong and the strong and the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the proposition of the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the strong arms, and the strong arms, however, and when they were secretly approve the strong arms, and the strong arms, arms, and the strong arms, and the strong arms, arms, and the strong arms, cans who believe that this country could president in the matter. It would be a great mistake to send as consul general to Cuba at this juncture a man unfamiliar with the conditions there and it would not be easy to find one so capable and that Mr. Bryan was to "receive \$500 for a speech of two hours." At the rate of \$250 in all respects as General Lee.

The retention of the consul general, who is understood to hold the opinion that the Spaniards cannot soon subdue the insurrection and that intervention on the part of the United States with a view to terminating the war would be justifiable, is very naturally taken by friends of the Cuban cause to mean that some change of policy on the part of this government is contemplated. It is suggested that the president would not have requested General Lee to remain at Hayana if he had any idea that existing conditions would continue. There may be something in this view, one of the most trustworthy of the Washington correspondents saying that there are reasons to believe General Lee was informed by the president that the administration had hopes of accomplishing results shortly through the peaceful metheds of diplomacy which would end in the securing of autonomy for Cuba-if not its absolute independence.

However this may be, there is certainly a feeling of apprehension in Spain that an important step is likely to be taken by this government in regard to Cuban affairs within a short time and Spanish popular sentiment is very bitter against the United States. It is said that Minis ter Woodford has almost daily evidence of this and it is abundantly shown in newspaper utterances, Meanwhile the Spanish are making no progress toward putting down the insurrection, even if the situation for them in Cuba is not steadily growing worse.

Various parties of railway officials making inspections of western railroad property are unanimous in their expres slons of satisfaction with the business outlook and confident that it will continue to improve steadily from now on. There is mighty little comfort for the calamity howler to be drawn out of the condition of western railroads.

There is no question that the people of the United States are deeply interested in the settlement of the pending hostilities in Cuba and what is more they are deeply interested in having it settled by mutual agreement of the Spanish authorities and Cuban insurgents without necessitating interference by the United States government.

The Chicago Chronicle speaks of "the unfortunate result of the election of 1896." In 1896 the Chronicle was working hard to achieve just the result that was achieved—namely, the repudiation of Bryan and free coinage repudiation. The mersault to get over to the Bryan side of the fence.

The sole excuse for fusion offered by Bryan to the late three-ringed circus at Lincoln was that it was the only way the twenty years that it prevailed prior to issue alive until 1900. Desperate diseases

be allowed to slick the responsibility fore the mints were closed, and if then which he voluntarily assumes. If the that demand could not raise the price of significant significant formulation of a bond binds no one, then silver there is no good reason to think remarks the local Bryan organ, "is to the fusioners are catching at anything and public officers. However much the com- In view of these considerations we do nouncing Tammany for corruption." But a vote. munity may sympathize with men whose | not believe there is the least probability | not half so funny as to see Bryan pose confidence has been betrayed by embez- of the India mints being opened in the as a reformer in Nebraska while sup-

If the telegraph poles were down the sign disfigurement with which it is silver. afflicted on every festive occasion, A afflicted on every festive occasion. A most of his Des Moines speech to showing telegraph pole presents a temptation to that the recent rise in prices proves the hang a hideous advertising banner to it which too few merchants can resist.

Great bodies move slowly. That may account for the delay of plans for the

Always on the Safe Side. The governor of the Bank of England, it will be noticed, was careful to say that whatever the Bank of England does for silver will be done on a gold basts

Great Time for Professors.

Even the Luetgert case will bring joy to ome people. The bone experts, for instance, will go back to their vocations of running elevators, stoking furnaces and skeletons soothed and sustained by the knowledge that for the rest of their lives they will be known as "Professor" So-and-So, who testified in the great murder trial. Signs of Business Prosperity.

Only two hundred and four business fallures were reported in the United States last week-more than 100 less than in the orresponding week of 1896, and with liabili-

ics more than \$1,000,000 less. No better proof than this can be had of our improved commercial condition. whole country finds encouragement in these The Pellean is the Thing. The popocrats of Nebraska have selected the rooster as the party emblem to be placed at the head of the ticket on the official

lecting the pelican as the party emblem, and gave the following reasons why the pelican s the proper bird to represent the party in Nebraska: This bird is a silver white. It has an expansive mouth. It catches suckers. It is of no earthly use.

urged upon them the appropriateness of se-

Relief for the Klondikers.

Chicago Chronicle. Klondike prospectors have now attained the dignity of Arctic explorers. It has be-come necessary to send out relief expeditions to their aid. The secretary of the treasury has been compelled to take action to save the gold hunters from the consequences of to participate in the uprising. It means a their own folly. There must be an end to this exercise of government charity, however. If every paranolac who chooses to tempt death is to be made a ward of the government a new issue of bonds or a second. overnment a new issue of bonds or a second lingley bill will be necessary to furnish the funds. if we would avoid national bankruptcy.

It seems to be a hopeless task to restrain the diversions of back-wounding calumny. asserts that the Hon, William Jennings Bryan takes pay for his unselfish services to

from Farmington, Mo., says that a program of horse and bicycle races and Mr. Bryan was arranged for the fair of the San Francisco County Agricultural association, an hour Mr. Bryan can work only twenty hours a year, or his earnings will exceed the \$5,000 which he believes to be all that a man can honestly earn in a year. Now, or he desires to talk, which is his way of adding wealth to the country, at least two hours every working day, it is clear that he did not consent to receive \$500 for his speech at Farmington Thursday, Probably he gave \$500 for the privilege of speaking, and considers that \$500 well spent.

## STATUS OF TRADE EXCHANGES.

Some Remarks on Judge Foster's Decision in the Kansas City Case.

Kansas City Star. Judge Foster's decision at Topeka in the case of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange virtually makes every board of trade and ommercial exchange in the country an gal organization. According to his ruling the live stock exchange is an organization which restrains trade, monopolizes the business of buying and selling live stock at the Kansas City stock yards and interferes with the plain rights of individuals who do not happen to be members of the exchange, and therefore it is a violation of the Sherman inti-trust law.

Every board of trade and stock exchange n the country stands on the same ground as the Kansas City Live Stock exchange They are all organized for the same purpole, have similar rules and by-laws and like methods of procedure. If one is without the pale of law, all of them are.

Judge Foster recognizes the far-reaching character of his decision, for he intimates that his rulings in this case are applicable to all similar organizations. In so doing he makes it appear that he looks upon these associations as harmful to the general welfare of the country, however beneficial they nay be to particular localities. It is evident from this decision that the judge possesses that prejudice against com

nercial exchanges and boards of trade which

s general among people who are not well informed as to their purposes and the service which they perform. The gambling element a in all these exchanges, as an inevitable incident, and that is what gives rise to the hostility with which they are regarded. But the speculative operations of these organizations are not the prime purpose their existence at all. It is merely ar ect. Their real object is the protection of their members and the customers of their members from dishonest practices and the maintenance of a central place of Susiness so that the trade in which they are engaged may be facilitated. For the furtherance of these, ends, rules—including penalties for the violation of such rules—are ndispensable. Membership fees and periodi-cal dues are absolutely necessary to meet he expenses of the association, and the only limitation to membership is the honest of the explicants, their willingness to con-form to the regulations and their ability to pay the necessary charges for the main-

creance of the organization.
All of this, of course, necessarily results many disadvantages to the man who ndertakes to do business without being a member of the organization, because practically all capable and enterprising en undertaking to buy and sell product breadled on the exchanges of the country recognize the desirability of mombership n the exchange, and naturally prefer to lo business with fellow members rather than with outsiders. But it requires a great stretch of the meaning of the terms

trust and monopoly to apply them to such The sooner this question is settled by a decision of the higher courts the better for the business interests of the country. The men engaged in the business of buying and selling grain and live stock and other commodities traded in on the exchanges cannot afford, and do not desire, to maintain or-genizations which have the least shadow of illegality about them, and if the comconstructed the fact cannot be made known

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

Davenport Democrat: "It is not surprising," says the Des Moines Capital, "that the democrats of lows are trying to get away from the issues of last year." The demo- Consul Heenan Reports from Odessa on see a Nebraska republican organ de- everything that they think will give them

Davemport Republican: From this time SHORT IN QUANTITY AND POOR IN OUALITY forth sound money men must fish or cut bait. Not because the Republican says so, but because the action of the democratic party has decreed it. No man from this time forth can march in the democratic ranks without in effect conceding that he is a free If the telegraph poles were down the silver man. No paper can espouse the demo-city might escape some of the canvas cratic cause without in effect espousing free

> Des Moines Leader: Mr. Bryan devoted Bryan idea of last fall was right. rise took place Mr. Bryan declared that the whether they go down. Like the old darkey's

Des Moines Capital: It was the alm of the free silver democratic party to hold a great rally in Des Moines yesterday. All the great lights of the party were advertised to were here. The day was magnificent. The air was bracing. The skies were clear. air was bracing. The skies were clear, Every prospect pleased. The tent was up people did not come in one-half nor onefourth the number expected. The Capital expected to see such a crowd in Des Molnes yesterday as was here on the biggest day of the fair. The railroads had given special rates to induce people to come. But the people did not come. We doubt if 1,500 people came to Des Moines especially to hear Bryan and the others. The people who did come were not excited. They did not yell and scream when they got off the train. The audience did not get up and yell when Bryan was introduced at the tent. There was a little enthusiasm of course. But it was not of the kind that was expected. A majority of the people are too well pleased with the good times that are at hand to care to spend their time to hear the cause of free silver discussed. Neither Bryan nor White said a new thing. They rehashed the things that they had said many times be-fore. Republicans have but to work and organize to win a grand victory in Jowa this The Sturgis, S. D., Record has year.

### THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

Minneapolis Tribune: The concentration of targe bodies of troops and heavy artillery in India indicates that the British government has concluded that the trouble there is of a serious nature. The discontent in In dia is, in fact, more widespread than the authorities are willing to admit.

Springfield Republican: The substantial reverse to the British arms on the Afghan frontier has come not so much in the actual fighting as in the encouragement given to the hostile tribes, and the incitement given to the other natives along the entire frontler

Milwaukee Wisconsin: At present there sy bill will be necessary to furnish the service of British artillery in India. Adding ten to their number Clondike region at all it may as well, as last, direct its powers toward dehot and heavy work is to be done before the Klondike region at all it may as well, clearly indicates to the people that some first as last, direct its powers toward deporting and keeping cut of the district the whole crowd of adverturers, cranks and imcan be thoroughly subdued. The ameer of practicables who have courted destruction in the face of universal warning. The doctrine of piternalism must have a limit somewhere turbed districts, the additional batteries of artillery are deemed essential to provide against every contingency.

Chicago Chronicle: As was predicted, the British have found that the Mohmand expedition was not the entertainment to which they invited themselves. So long as punitive expeditions meant Maxim guns and improved rifles against bows and arrows and spears osition became altogether different. St. Louis Republic: Grim evidence is

not lacking of the fact that the British government regards the situation as far graver than any likely to arise from an unsupported revolt of the native tribes. The same cable news that tells of the unmasking of the Russo-Afghanistan plot tells also of British action that is little less than a declaration of war against the ameer. The British war office has already notified the London commercial agent of the Afghanistan government that "no war material or machinery for the manufacture thereof will be allowed to cross the frontier during the present crisis." Ten batteries of horse and field artillery now in garrison in England have been ordered to for India, giving the unprecedented total of fourteen batteries of artillery assigned for active duty in that country. In addition, also, 50,000 troops are to be massed on the frontier. It would certainly seem as if "the authorities are possessed of information of a serious character," as the cable states.

# CONCERNING WAGES.

Popoerncy Unnecessarily Agitated About an Advance. Louisville Courier-Journal

Mr. Bryan, in a desperate attempt to dis tract attention from the return of prosperity, is calling upon laborers to demand an increase of wages. Doubtless this will ome in good time. At present there is carcely a manufacturing concern anywhere hat has not unfilled contracts taken at a ower rate than the market for raw material now justifies. A few months ago they were willing to sell goods at any price in order to keep their works going and afford emloyment for the operatives dependent them for bread. It is always a little harder o force up the price of finished products than to advance the raw material, but this must come in due time. Meanwhile, there is a far greater abundance of work now than there was a year ago, and this is a ma-terial improvement in the condition of the laborer. According to one of the great com-mercial agencies the number of men at work last week, even before the settlement of the bitumbous coal strike, was 340,000 in ex-cess of those employed at the same time last year. This is a wonderful gain in itself. Then as the price of iron, steel and coal rises the wages of men engaged in mining and metal working must automatically crease in accordance with the pay-scales inder which they are engaged. The Tennesee Coal and Iron company announced tast week that another 25 per cent rise in pig iron would mean a 10 per cent increase in the wages of its 10,000 operatives, and, of course, other furnaces must follow its ex-

The good times may be a little alow in citing around, but they are bound to ome to the wage-earner as well as to other

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

# RUSSIA'S NEW WHEAT CROP

Condition of the Xield.

Detailed Information Concerning the Situation Farnished by the Goveernment... Barley and Rye Suffer Also from the Drouth.

grain crop is contained in a report on the continuance of a low level of prices proved subject to the State department from that the Bryan idea was right. We may United States Consul Heenan at Odessa. He deduce that Mr. Bryan claim a vindication says the crops over an extensive area have of his theory, whether prices go up or failed. The heginging of the trouble was failed. The beginning of the trouble was "coon trap, his argument "cochese 'em both the dry winter, causing the failure of ball the Netherlands government is paying ina'comin 'and a-gwine." It has a reversible the wheat sown. With a favorable apring directly an export bount; on sugar, Pending attachment that permits its adaptation to fit and re-sowing the prospects were good, how- a final determination of the matter any state of facts. ever, almost up to cutting time. Then came the wettest season known in years, and hall all Dutch sugars. The export duty is underdestroyed both ripe and unripe grain. In stood to be 2.84 floring per 100 kllograms. large areas no effort was made to harvest. be present and were present. William J. Samples of the new wheat are inferior in Bryan, Fred White, Father Nugeut, etc., quality and weight. The yield is from four to six bushels per acre for winter and spring. Barley is discolored and under there on the hill on Fourth street, but the weight. Rye is much damaged and will be under the average crop. Oats alone are in favorable condition. Mr. Heensn says that but little wheat will be shipped from Russia during the season of 1897-98, for the simple reason that there is little available for export. The failure of the wheat crops in Austro-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria has brought buyers into Russia from those countries, and the wheat will go to them by Jackson, Miss.; George E. Matthews, receiver rail. How much of this wheat Russia er afford to let go is a question being dis-cussed. While hints are thrown out that the export of cereals may be altogether prohibited, the consul believes they have no foundation and that the Russian government will never again make the mistake it did in the famine year of prohibiting exports.

## Aid Will Be Given to Miners in Illi-

nois and West Virginia. council of the American Federation of Labor met today at the headquarters of the organization in this city to discuss the mining situation. There were present Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Polymers, the president of the American Polymers.

tion of Labor; Frank Morrison and P. J. Maguire of Philadelphia; James Duncan of Baltimore, James O'Connell of Chicago, Mr. Garland of Pittsburg, M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers as-sociation; Cameron Miller of the executive

After adjusting some internal matters the ubject of the membership of employers and oremen in affiliated union at Bonner, Mont., was discussed at length by the council, it being alleged the working members of the it being alleged the working members of the union were not free in the exercise of their rights by reason of the membership of their employers. A decision was reached compelling their employers and their bosses to be released from their membership in the organization, in order that the original organization, in order that the original purpose for the betterment of the wage orkers may not longer be interfered with.

board of the United Mine Workers, and Frank J. Weber, one of the Federation of

The dispute existing between the United eral, "I didn't hear any noise," ventured the Hatters of North America and the John B. Stetson company was also a matter of discussion, and some of the executive officers of the federation will request the firm to recognize the union of hatters and to grant

fair and reasonable conditions to its employes.

On application of the Canemakers' union for a general boycott of firms antagonistic to the union's interests the conclusion was reached that it would be more advisable and more just to examine into each infaitered, with an effort to smile. dividual complaint, in order that firms which would agree to employ union help might man in the bald wig, "I ain't much of a base singer, but you ought to hear my brother." and more just to examine into each in-

present organizations in districts of West Virginia and Illinois, and also to appoint two additional organizers to aid the miners in those states in effecting an early settlement of their wage based upon the agreement of the Columbus convention. The council also has under advisement the matter of securing assistance aid the miners to continue to prosecute the fight until victory should be complete

#### REPORTS TO THE MARINE HOSPITAL. Few New Cases of Fever Outside of Edwards.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A message from Dr. Murray, in charge of the yellow fever If I Dr. Murray, in charge of the yellow fever work at Ocean Springs, in a telegram to the surgeon general of the Marine hospital says that he has just visited Biloxi and that up to and including the 20th there had been forty-two cases at that place and two deaths. There were also several undecided cases there the surgeon of the work of the surgeon of th yesterday. He also reported one doubtful case at Ocean Springs and one certain case in a schooner sent from Biloxi to the gulf quaran- Ye tine. He says he will arrange for the pro-tection of the fleet. Dr. Murray also stated

at the camp at Ocean Springs has a mber of immunes, who desire to go to New rleans, and that Dr. Wasdin, who was atacked by the fever a week or ten days ago, as recovered and soon will be ready for duty again.

Dr. Geddings, wiring from Jackson, Miss., says: "We today believe the fever in this state is confined to Edwards and the guif coast." He says there were twelve new cases at Edwards yesterday, ten being among the whites and two among the colored people. There have been sixty-eight cases in Jackson and vicinity to date.

Dr. Kalloch reports from Cairo that all the cases there are doing well and that the steamer Alpha, from which the patients were taken, is being disinfected.

Like some 1 km.

With crisp curls sparkling in the sum, And eyes all beaming bright with fundancy and eyes all beaming bright with fundanc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The owners of gold mines in Nicaragua are worried over a decree published August 15 and taking effect

It was, you see.
Because none ever took the time To tell me in such lovely rhyme What I should now rejoice to do If I were you.

\$1 in gold per ounce on gold ingots and \$2 per ounce on gold dust. The information comes to the State department from Consular Agent Clancy of Bluefields. He says the old duty was 35.44 cents per ounce on gold. The mining interests have united in petitioning the government to revolve the decree, which, they ascert, would be ruinous to a new industry. Last year the gold experts from Bluefields, amounting to \$100,565, an inm Bluefields amounted to \$160,565, an in-Monetary Commission Convenes.

immediately, establishing an export duty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.- The monetary umission, appointed by the authority of the executive committee of the Indianapolis WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Detailed information not heretofore obtainable chairman of the executive committee, and concerning the condition of the Russian eight others of the eleven members of the session.

Dutch Paying an Export Bounty. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- The Treasury tepartment has received information that partment has instructed customs officers not make a final liquidation of the entries on

Exempt Workingmen's Homes. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. Henry Morris, United States consul at Ghent, reports to the State department that the Belgian government has exempted from building, paving and sewerage taxes houses erected by men for their own use, or by building associations for workmen's occupation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-The president made the following appointments today: of public moneys at Jackson, Miss.;
D. Moores, roctates register of the land office at Commutes a Death Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. The president has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence imposed upon C. L. Adding-RESOLVE TO KEEP UP THE FIGHT. ton, in western Texas, for murder. Addington was to have been hanged on the 24th.

FAIR TIME FUX.

Somerville Journal: A man is seldom made bappy by the receipts of a tax bill; and yet, it reminds him how much property

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Yes, ma'am," con-cluded Captain Marlinspike, as he steered the yacht to the New Jersey dock, "I've lived on sair water all my life." "Don't you get very thirsty?" asked Miss Labor organizers in the West Virginia min- Trotter

Chicago Record: "It was brutal in Nero to fiddle while Rome was burning."
"I don't know about that; suppose he had played an accordion."

Washington Star: "Place another victory o my credit," exclaimed the Spanish gen-

with the pea-green whiskers.
"Muck? His voice was so heavy that it made him bow-legged to carry it." LATEST VERSION. Indianapolis Journal. The Queen of Hearts, she made some tarts,

The Gueen of Real States All on a summer's day;
And then she found, with grief profound,
Them stolen all away.
The Knave of Hearts, who'd swiped those tarts, Said: "Why your temper ruffle?" t may be hard, but, by the card, They got lost in the shuffle."

IF I WERE YOU. Sydney Dayre in the Independent, a little girl could be,

You soon would se-

'hat every one would turn to say:
''Tis good to mee that child today,
'es, yes, my dear, that's what I'd do
If I were you. Or, if I chanced to be a boy,
Like some I know;
With crisp curls sparkling in the sun,
And eyes all beaming bright with fun-

# The Best Clothing



Bears the name of Browning, King & Co. Not merely because we say so, but because we MAKE it so. If we were content to sell the cheap sorts of clothing it would be far cheaper for us to close up our factories and buy of the jobbers. Nearly all the retailers do buy that way. We shall continue to make our own clothing in our own factories, however, and to make it just as good as we know how to make it. Quality is what we boast of not cheapness. And yet nowhere can you find better value than here. We find that about \$15.00 hits the mark oftenest for Men's Fall and Winter Suits. But if you prefer-for reasons of your own-to come down to \$8.00, \$10.00 or \$12.50 we can accommodate you with the best for that money.

Our Hat Department contains all the new and desirable shapes for this fall's wear, and range in price from \$1.25 to \$4.00-brown or black, See those 25c Collars we are selling at 10c each-all sizes. Take home a dozen as a souvenir of the Ak-Sar-Ben.

